LEG ON MY LEG. Good leg, then was't a faithful friend, And truly bath thy duty done; I thank the most, that to the end Thou didst not let this body run.

Strange paradox I that in the fight Where I of thee was thus bereft, I lost my left leg for "the Bight," And yet the right's the one that's left!

But while the sturdy stump remains, I may be able yet to patch it, Fer even now I've taken pains To make an LEG to match it.

A Full length portrait of England. A London correspondent of the Philadel-

phia Press discourses as follows: What are the real sentiments of the English people as to our affairs?" This was a question which, previous to leaving America, I had frequently heard asked, and to which very different and contradictory answers were

It was admitted on all hands that, under whatever pretense of neutrality disguised, the government and aristocracy were decidedly hostile in their feelings to the national cause; but by many it was contended that the great majerity of the British nation-its bone and sinew, its working, mercantile, and even educated and wealthy classes under the nobility, and especially the religious portion of the community-were our warm and decided friends. I had seen this latter sentiment reiterated time and again by the foreign correspondents of many of our most influential journals, and es-

pecially those of the religious press.

When I arrived in England, now several months since, I determined to keep the object of discovering the real sentiments and feelings of its people on this subject steadily in view, and employ every means in my power for the accomplishment of that purpose. Since then I have mixed freely with all the different classes of society in which I could obtain accessworkingmen, traders, mechanics, ministers, physicians, barresters, articts, naval and militury officers etc, in steambeats, railroad cars, hotels, private residences, shops, warehouses, offices, and places of public resort. In order to draw them out, I have introduced the subject wherever propriety would admit, and expressed my own views without reserve, as well as endeavored by statement, inquiry and discussion to elicit theirs. If there were any great differences of opinion, I might still be in doubt, and express my opinions without reserve and hesitancy. But as far as I can discover, no such difference exists. That there are exceptions, and that in some places they may be numerous, is not disputed, but the general statement now about to be made may, I think, be relied upon with the utmost certainty.

The sympathies of the English people are with the so-called Southern Confederacy. They cordially desire its ultimate triumph and firmly believe in it. Ten out of every twelve with whom I have conversed have either openly avowed or strongly indicated such sympathy, and attered such opinion. Many of these declared that, during the early stages of the conflict, they were strongly with the North, but their feelings and views had undergone a complete change, and this was the case with a large number of their acquaintances | liens? and friends. I have heard this from anti-slavery men, formerly of the most decided type, from ministers of the Gospel, and even from members of the Society of Friends, whose testimony heretofore has been so consistently fessed that it was a mystery which I could not understand as to the reasons of their Southern proclivities. In reply, various grounds were assigned at different times, and by different times, and by different persons. That the South was the weaker, was, by some, considered sufficient reason. It was natural that their sympathies should be aroused in wehalf of the weaker against the stronger, and, indeed, it was unavoidable. Yet with a streng inconsistency, it was by no means admitted that the South had proved inferior in skill or strength, and it was confidently asserted that it was impossible to subdue her. Indeed, I have heard it broadly affirmed by those who ought to have known better, that in every conflict where the conditions were anything like equal, the Southern arms have proved victorious.

Again: the English people cannot be made to believe that the slavery question has anything to do with this contest. They assert that it is altogether a question of tariff and territorial supremacy. Many, in conversation with me, have gone so far as to say that they believe slavery would be sooner abolished in a recognized Southern Confederacy than if this war should end in a reconstruction of the Union. When pointed to the acts of the present Administration accomplishing its immediate curtailment, and looking to its ultimate destruction, they reply that this course has unwittingly been forced upon it, and is only intended as a bid for the sympathy and co-operation of foreign nations. When the declarations of the Southern leaders, strongly indorsing the system of slavery and making it the acknowledged corner-stone of their political fabric, are repeated in their hearing, they doubt or deny them altogether, or say that they are merely the expression of individual sentiment, and are not to be taken as intimating the animus of their Government. It is, indeed, singular how incredulity, and ingenuity in distorting every occurrence to their favor and our detriment prevail.

There are some who come out at once without concealment or circumlocution, and acknowledge that they would like to see the United States humbled and curtailed in her pewer and resources, as she has always been arrogant and unjust toward England, and sympathized with her enemies in the Crimean war and the Canadian insurrection.

All these different classes, when asked to assigned their reason for the belief in the ultimate success of the South, inform us that they are united and desperate; that six millions of people can never be conquered; and if compelled to submit for the present, they will watch every epportunity to avenge themselves; that the expense of keeping them in subjection will atterly impoverish the North, etc., etc.

A roung lady-a sensible girl-gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love: "The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest and dearest lovea love of a bonnet."

MUGGINS LAST,-Muggins was passing up street with a friend, when he observed a dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently on the defunct animal, and at last said: "There is another ship-wreck," "Shipwreck! where?" asked his friend. "There is a bark that's lost for-Muggins' companion growled and passed on.

THINGS that never stop-He that is good will become better, and he that is bad, worse, for virtue, vice and time never stop.

ABE LINCOLN & Co. are the powers that be. Jeff. Davis & Co. are the powers that want to be. "To be, or not to be, that's the ques-

"I'm particularly uneasy on this point," as the fly said, when the boy stuck him on the

The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, ) MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1862.

Capt. H. S. Fitch, A. Q. M .: SIR:-The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and, if possible, one under bond, as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, Gen. Grant's orders are: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance." Those buildings with their tenants can be turned over to proprietors on proof of loyalty; also, take charge of such as have been leased out by disloyal owners.

I understand that General Grant takes the rents and profits of this class of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the confiscation act of Congress. Therefore, the question of title is not involved; simply the possession and the rents and profits of houses belonging to our enemies which are vacant are held in trust for them or the Government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals. Mr. McDonald, your chief agent in renting and managing this business, called on me last evening, and left with me written questions which it would take a volume to answer, and a Webster to elucidate. But as we can only attempt plain, substantial justice. I will answer the question as well as I can briefly to the point.

First, When ground is owned by parties who have gone South, and have leased the grounds to parties now in the city, who own the improvements on the ground?

ANSWER.-The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land, does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

Second, When parties owning houses have gone South, and the tenant has given his note for the rent in advance?

Answer .- Notes are mere evidence of the debt due landlord, the tenant pays the rent to the Quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

Third. When the tenant has expended several months rent in repairs on the house? Answer .- Of course, allow all such credits

on reasonable proof and showing. Fourth, When the owner has gone South,

and parties here hold liens on the property, and are collecting their rents to satisfy their Answer.-The rent of a house can only be

mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession, and claims the rent from himself as due to himself on some borne against war and slavery. I have con- other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the quar- is, where the corps to which the sick I long, is on the termaster.

Fifth, Of parties claiming foreign protection? Answer .- Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection as long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the quartermaster. If they own property they must occupy it by themselves, tenants, or servants.

Eighth, When houses are occupied, and the owner has gone South, leaving the agent to collect rents for his benefit?

Answer .- Reat must be paid to the quartermaster. No agent can collect and remit money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the pub-

Ninth, When houses are owned by loyal citizens but are unoccupied?

ANSWER.-Such should not be disturbed, but it would be well to advise them to have some servant at the house to occupy it.

Tenth, When parties who occupy the house are creditors of the owner who has gone

Answer .- You only look to collections of rents. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy, but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents. Eleventh, When the parties who own the property have left the city under General Hovey's order No. 1, but are in the immediate neighborhood on their plantations?

Answer .- It makes no difference where they are so they are absent.

Twelfth, When moveable propert y is found n stores that are closed?

Answer.-The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefer to reremove the goods to paying rent he can do so. Thirteenth, When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

ANSWER .- If the house be occupied it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it does. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal, good citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on Juries Posse Comitatus or other civil service required by the Constitution and laws of our county; should they be called on to do such duty which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the Constitution of the United States, it would then be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to the laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their

property and lives. We have nothing to do with confiscation. We only deal with possession, and therefore the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes the place of Trustee and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents, and profits. In due season courts will be established to execute the law, the Confiscation Act included, when we will be relieved of this duty and trust. Until that time, every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal, to return to their allegiance to the Constitution of their birth or adoption. I am etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN. Major-General Command

INPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT'S COMMAND.

> SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.)

(Office Provost Marshal General.) MEMPHIS, June 28, 1862. Passes issued for persons to pass out of the city will be understood to mean the person alone, and will

not include goods, letters or packages. Where letters are found on persons passing out, without being marked PASSED by the Provost Marshall, Post Commander or General Commanding, they will be seized and delivered to the Provost Marshall and the offender arrested.

Powder, lead, percussion caps and fire arms of all descriptions are positively prohi\_,ted from being carned out of the city by citizens. Citizens are also prohibited from carrying them within the city limits on pain of forfeiture of such weapons and ten days confinement, for the first offense, and expulsion South o our lines, to be treated as spies if ever caught within them thereafter, for the second.

By command of Major-Gen. U, S. Grant.

WM. S. HILLTER,

je29-tf Provost Marshall General.

HEADQUARTERS BOALD OF CLAIMS, } MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1, 1862. The Roard of Claims submits the following rules for the government of parties asking relief and contesting

1. The party asking relief, must make a short succinct statement in writing, showing that the property in controversy, is in military possession, and all the facts relative to the subject matter of controversy must be clearly stated, and the statement thus made, must be sworn to

by the party prosecuting. 2. All the parties interested must be named in the pe tition, and must have notice of such prosecution. 3 The written statements of all parties will be heard.

4. Arguments, except a short statement of the parties will not be heard. 5. The Board will meet at 9 a. M. and 2 P M. 6. Case set for trial at a particular hour mus\* be heard

at the time, or they will be dismissed-without good reason can be shown for continuance-and not again heard. JAMES B. SLACK,
J. A. McLAUGHLIN,
R. P. DE HART.

Board.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, MEMPHIS, Tempessee, July 2, 1862.

No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this District, unless the Editors and Proprietors thereof, shall first take an oath that they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and that they will support the Constitution and Laws thereof, and lisciaim or renounce all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States. Local Provost Marshals will see that Confederate States.

this order is strictly enforced.

WM. S. HILLYER.

Colonel and Provost Marshal General

GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER No. 1.

HOSPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

ARTICLE 1st-ADMISSIONS DISTRIBUTIONS OF PATIENTS

Sucrem 1. As it is desirable to avoid the crowding of patients in the permanent hospitals, none will be admited who are not constantly, or in great part confined to their beds: for all others, as well as convalescents, the camp hospital is the best place. Exception to this rule march-not having tents and camp-guard behind, and hospitals will be established in convenient places.

SEC. 2. All patients sent to permanent hospitals, will be furnished with the following papers, viz: Surgeons certhicate setting forth "Diagnosis Prognosis and general treatment of the disease and its duration. 2d. Muster and descriptive roll, clothing and pay-account Should the captains of companies have no blanks, they must cepy the forms out of the revised Army Regulations. The surgeon in charge is not to reject any patient for want of such papers, but immediately notify the delinquent officer of the omission, and if not rectified in reasonable time, report him or them to those headquarters:

SEC. 3. Immediately after the morning visit, the attending surgeons will report to the surgeon in charge the name, and ward of any patient whom he may consider in s fitting state to return to his camp, and he having satiswed himself of the facts, will furnish the soldier a pass to his regiment, setting forth whether he considers him fit to return to duty or otherwise.

ABTICLE 2nd .- SURGEONS AND THEIR ASSIST-ANTS

SECTION 1. The chief surgeon will act as superintendant of the whole establishment, and specially have in charge its Hygeine. He will make frequent inspections of the wards, the kitchen, the water closets and see that all his subordinates are at their posts. He will as far as possible rectify all disorders on the spot, or if necessary report the same. He will admit visitors, and give them suitable instructions for their intercourse with the sick.

SEC. 2. The assistant surgeons will have definite charges ssigned them by their chief-aid him in the performance of his duties and visit the sick, ar LEAST twice a day. The morning call will commence at 8 a. m., the evening call at 5 P. M. Each assistant surgeon will note his prescriptions, at the bed-side of the patient, as well as the diet prescribed, and hand the same to the hospital steward, when the call is finished by him, to be entered in the prescription and diet books.

SEC. 3. Nurses will be kind and affectionate with the sick entrusted to their care, allow themselves no untimely jests or profanity, under military penalty. SEC. 4. Female nurses, while they are expected to con-

duct themselves with the utmost diguity and propriety, will at once report to the chief surgeon or Medical Director any rudeness or impropriety of conduct against them-

SEC. 5. All the officers and nurses will be mustered by the chief surgeon at 73% A. M., and at 9 P. M., at which time the assistant surgeons will report that they are satisfied, that all the sick are in their wards. SEC. 6. The ward-master will be assisted in his duties

by the female nurses, in the supervision of the clothing washing and cooking dupartments:

ABTICLE 34-PATIENTS AND VISITORS.

SEC. 1. Patients will ebey and use all prescriptions made for them by the medical officers, and administed by the nurses, will conduct themselves with propriety, use no profane or indecent language, under penalty of \$1 for every offense, to accrue to the hospital fund. SEC. 2. Patients in the judgment of the assistant sur

geons, able to do so, will rise at 6 a. M., and make their SEC, 3. All patients will, on entry into the hospital, te divested of their own clothing, and after being washed,

shaved and combed, if their state admits of it, be invested in hospital garments. At their dismissal they will leave all hospital clothing and resume their own, which has in the mean time been thoroughly cleansed, SEC. 4. Visitors will be admitted (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. They will send up their card,

with the object of their visit to the chief surgeon, who, if not incompatible with the good of the sick will admit SEC. 5. No wine, beer or spiritness Honor will be ele en by visitors to the patients, and they, as well as delica-

cies, must be delivered to the surgeon for the benefit of any of the sick, that may most require them, giving however, the friend or the visitor the preference. Individualized charity produces heart burnings and jealousies, and is therefore improper in this case. SEC. 6. Persons desiring to visit sick prisoners-of-war,

must have in addition a permit from the Provost Marshal SEC. 7. Clergymen, in their official functions, will be admitted at all hours. SEC. 8. Arrangements are to be made to celebrate Di-

vine service every Sunday morning, for such of the sick as are able and willing to attend.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tennossee, July 3, 1862. ]
All places within the limits of the city of Memphis and its immediate suburbs, kept for the purpose of retailing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors of any kind, must be closed, and kept closed by and after 12 o'clock

M. of this day. Any person violating the letter or spirit of this order by keeping open drinking saloons, or retailing therein with closed doors, will subject themselves to imprison-

ment and the forfeiture of their entire stock. This order applies to steamboats while lying at the

D. C. ANTHONY. Lieut. Col. and Provest Marshal of the city of Mem

## GENERAL MEDICAL ORDER No. 3.

Headquarters, District of West Tennessee, } Memphis, July 3, 1862,

Section 1. The rank of medical, as well as other officers is decided according to Section 5 and Section 9, of the Revised Army Regulations. Where therefore a surgeon of the United States Army, or a Brigade-surgeon serves with a Division, holding his commission from the President-be takes precedence before all regimental surgeons

and is the senior officer. A circular issued from the war office, Washington, through the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, defines that the senior Medical Officer of a Division is ex-officio to the Medical Director thereof.

SEC. 2. Medical Directors of Division will inspect the regimental hospitals, instruments, medicines and stores, and see that they are always in efficient state for instant

SEC. 3. Medical Directors of Divisions will see that Surgeons of regiments carefully keep the various records required by the regulations.

SEC. 4. To facilitate labor, Medical Directors of Divisions will require the senior Engineer of each brigade to collect from the Regimental Engineers their monthly and quarterly reports, consolidate them for the brigade, and send them to the Directors of Divisions, who in turn will consolidate the brigade reports and transmit to the Medical Director of the District th consolidated division report without delay.

SEC. 5. Regimental Surgeons will, every morning, make to the commander of their regiment the morning report required by regulations and sead a copy of the same to the Medicad Director of Division. By order of Major-General Grant,

JOHN G. J. HOLSTON. Medical Director

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60. HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WEST TENN., ) MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

The system of guerrilla warfare now being prosecuted by some troops organized under authority of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and others without such authority, being so pernicious to the welfare of the community where it is carried on, and it being within the power of the community to suppress this system, it is ordered that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made, by seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property, from persons in the immediate neighborhood sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government for all loss and expense of

Persons acting as guerrillas without organization, and without uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war when caught, and will not receive such treatment. By order of Major General U. S. Grant. JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Memphis, Tennessee, July 4, 1862.

If any proprietor o. occupant of any building in any town or city within this District, in the occupancy of the Federal army, shall display or suffer to be displayed, from his or her house any treasonable flag or other emblem intended to insult the Federal army or loyal citizens, it shall be the duty of the Local Provost Marshal to tak immediate possession of such building and remove th occupants, and convert the same to hospital or other Gov-

WM. S. HILLYER, Provost Marshal General, District West Tenn.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 132. BEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,

Memphis, July 8, 1862. All crossing of the river in skiff or private boats is posi-

tively prohibited. Private brats crossing either way will be seized and turned into the Quartermasters Department; owners or passengers at seted and required to take the oath of allegiance, or be placed on the Arkansas shore and admonished not to be caught within the Federal lines again on pain of being dealt with as spies.

The Navy is requested to co-operate with the military, in the enforcement of this order.

By command of Majer Gen. U. S. Grant, JOHN A. RAWLINGS. Assistant Adintant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 91. HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, ?

I. Officers and soldiers are bereby prohibited, under evere penalties, from selling military clothing, arms or ammunition, whether the same be public or private property, to citizens. In cases where such sales have been made, the citizens who gurchased the same will at once return the property so purchased, to the Commanding Officer of the company or regiment to which the soldier belongs of whom the articles were obtained, or to the Post Quartermaster, under the penalty of being ar-

II. It is made the duty of all officers to see that this order is strictly enforced, and that all officers, soldiers or citizens violating the same, by either selling or purchasing, are arrested.

rested and placed in confinement.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant. JNO. A. BAWLINS. Assistant Adjutant General. jyll-tt

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 133.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE. ) Mumpurs. July 9, 1862. Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the ttention of the General Commanding, render necessary

the publication of the following orders:

I. Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and persons in the service of the United States, are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering, and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property, is prohibited by General Orders of the Department. Nos. 8 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalties imposed by the laws of War, which

II. Commissioned officers of companies will not pas their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade or regimental commanders, and then only on official business, or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Noncommissioned officers and soldiers, are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty or on the written permission of the Regimental Commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company, to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

III. The pickets and guard reliefs will remain at their in mediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not straggle therefrom, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with. IV. No commissioned officer, non-commissioned office

or soldier will be permitted to be absent from comp after V. The military police patrols, and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions

of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens,

erchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seisure or GENERAL ORDERS NO. 61. destruction of private property, or being outside of camp lines, or straggling from their guard stations, without proper authority: Commissioned officers to be reperted to District, Division or Brigade Headquarters, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost Marshal.

VI. Officers of regiments, detachments and companies, and officers of the day and of the police, are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant. JNO. A. BAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant General, jyll-tf

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEF, OFFICE OF THE PR VOST MASHAL GENERAL, MEMPHIS, Tennesse, July 9, 1862.

All passes heretofore issued to cicizens, either by the Commanding General, the Provest Marshal General, the Prevost Marshal of Memphis or any other officer, which may have been issued without the party being required to take the oath of allegiance or give the prescribed parole of

onor, are hereby revoked. No pass will be granted in any case hereafter, except upon the taking of the oath or rerole.

The parole will be substituted for the oath only in special cases (at the discretion of the officer authorized to grat passes) where the party lives beyond the protection of our army.

By command of Major General Grant, Wm. S. HILLYEB, Colonel and Provest Marshal Genera

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 134. HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, July 10, 1862.

Col. Clark B. Sagon, Aid-de-camp, is hereby appointed Acting Inspector General for the district. He will immediately visit all the encampments around the city of Memphis, and report the condition of each as to police, discipline, choice of location both as to health and defensive advantages, and whatever else may present

By command of Major General U. S. Grant. JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General

itself worthy of note.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 14. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. MENDHIS, Tennessee July 10, 1862. The constant communication existing between the socalled Confederate army, and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Menohis, despite the orders here tofore issued and the efforts to enforce them, constrains the is uing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis, of the following persons, are required to move Fouth beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof: I. All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who are voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the

II. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate government. III. All persons holding State, County or municipal offices, who c aim allegiance to said so-catled Confederate

government, and who have abandoned their families and Safe conduct beyond our lines will be given to the partice, hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal General, or the Provost Marshal of

Memphis. By command of Major General E. S. Grant. WM. S. HILLYER, Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO 15 DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,

In order that innocent, peaceable, and well dispose persons may not suffer for the bad conduct of the guilty parties coming within the purview of Special Order No 14. dated July 19, 1862, can be relieved from the operation of said order No. 14, by signing the following parele. and producing to the Protost Marshal General or the Provost Marshal of Memphis, satisfactory guarantees that they will keep the pledge therein made:

MEMPHIL, Tennossee, July 11, 1862.

I. I have not since the occupation of the city of Momphis by the Federal army, given aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor given or sent any information of the movements, strength or position of the Federal army to any one connected with said Confederate army. II. I will not during the occupancy of Memphis by

PAROLE.

the Federal army and my residing therein, oppose or conspire against the civil or military authority of the United States, and that I will not give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to the so-called Confederate army, nor to any person co operating therewith. All of which I state and pledge upon my sacred honor.

Py command of Major General Grant, WM. S. HILLYER.

Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES MEMPHIS, West Tennessee, July 17, 1862. I. Traitors and rebels who refuse to comply with the laws and support the constitution of the United States, should not be permitted to remain within the camp lines of the Federal army. At this time the corporate limits of the city of Memphis are within the lines of the United States Forces; and all male residents, or sojourners, within the I mits of said City, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are capable of bearing arms are hereby required to take the cath of allegiance to the United States, or leave the limits of said city with-

in six days after the publication of this order. II. If any person within the limits of said city, shall bereafter, publish, speak, or utter seditions or treasonsble language, towards the Government of the United States, the Provost Marshal shall, upon proof of the fact, banish every person so offending, to the State of Arkansas.

III. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the COMMERCIAL HOTEL. First Section of this order, shall be deemed a spy, and after conviction, treated accordingly.

IV. Persons leaving the city under the previsions of this order, will not be required to take any oath, or give a parole, but will receive a pass from the Provost Marhal. The oath of allegiance hereby required, must be, substantially, in the following form: I solemnly swear, that I will bear true allegiance to

the United States of America, and support the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will oppose secession and rebellion; that I denounce the so called Confederate States, and pledge my honor, property, and life to the sacred fulfillment of this oath, hereby freely taken, admitting that its violation will be illegal and infamous. The cath must be subscribed and sworn to before th Provost Marshal.

By order of Alvin P. Hovey, Brigadier General com

JOHN E. PHILLIPS. Assistant Adjutant General

ORDERS NO. 56. HEADQUETERS FIFTH DIVISION. MENTURE TENSESSEE, MENTURE, Tennessee, July 21, 1862. The undersigned hereby assumes command in Mem

will be respected and enforced. Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at on > in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their Departments and the location of their officers. W. T. SHERMAN,

phis and vicinity. All orders issued by my predocessors

UNION MEN AND SOLDIERS, COME TO ME! Sutler and Military Goods.

I HAVE located at No. 24 Front Row, where I shall keep contantly on hand, at wholesale and retail price, Sutlers and military goods, and respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from my friends in the army.

1722-1m

J. KROUSE;

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPRIS, July 24, 1862. Travel into and out of Memphis, by carriage, wagen, horse or foot, in the usual course of business, will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state of war. To farmers, planters and business men with their families. and servants, free intercourse will be permitted without posses, or any hindrance, save the right of examination and even search, when the officer judges it proper and

This travel must be by daylight, and no exception to this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour before day, provided they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving town with an undue proportion of any one article of commodity will be stopped, and if found engaged in illicit trade or deception, the Road Guard will send it to his Brigadier, who will take the wagon and property and imprison the parties implicated, if he entertain even strong suspicion.

Traveler's limited to the following roads:

1st. Baleigh Road. 24. State Line Road.

3d. Pigeon Boost or Bihalia Road, 4th. Hernando Road. 5th. Horn Lake Road.

A small guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads, about three miles from the city at some house by the road side, where all travellers will pause or stop till they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from Headquarters will be given from time to time to these Guards, and when any officer announces to a traveller his decision it must be instantly obeyed, however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets, and infantry Guards posted for other purposes, will not molest the regular travel; but all such nickets and quards will promptly acrest and send to the Provost Marshal all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road and at any other time

or manner than is herein prescribed. Brig. Gen. Hurlbut is charged with the execution of this order, as to the Horn Lake Road, the Hernando and Pigeon Roost Rend; and Brig. Gen. Smith, as to the State Line and Raleigh Road. Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road-details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the Brigadier, who will strengthen the guard under special instructions, or when in his judgment it should be necessary.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman. J. H. HAMMOND, jy25-tf] Assistan Adjutant General and Chi-fof staff,

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